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CABINET FORMATION NEARS COMPLETION; VITAL POSTS FILLED

Admiral Suzuki Secures Support of Army and Navy; Minami Visits Headquarters

At 4 p.m. yesterday Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki's Cabinet was almost complete and he was expected to proceed to the Imperial Palace during the day with the list of his Cabinet members to ask for Imperial Sanction. Investiture ceremonies were expected to be held during the night.

With the cooperation of the Army and Navy having been secured on Friday, Admiral Suzuki had closed the day with a conference with Kazue Shoda, former Finance Minister, and had been expected to ask those he had selected for the Cabinet portfolios to visit his headquarters from early yesterday morning.

Because of the enemy raid, however, no open movement was noted until the arrival at 11:15 a.m. of General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai. Following General Minami's departure, Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Justice Minister, entered the headquarters at 12:14 p.m. and after conferring with Admiral Suzuki agreed to retain his post.

At 12:31 p.m. the headquarters was visited by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, member of the House of Peers. At 1 p.m. Toyosaku Hirose, Director-in-Chief of the Central Life Insurance Association, entered the headquarters.

Selection of the Cabinet personnel by Admiral Suzuki began in earnest early Saturday morning following the arrival at a decision of the fundamental policy regarding the Cabinet formation with Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Prime Minister, and Hisatsune Sakomizu, Director of the Banking and Insurance Bureau of the Finance Ministry.

U.S. HIT BY RAIN STORM; HEAVY DAMAGE CAUSED

Mississippi River Flooded for 550 Miles From Iowa to Gulf of Mexico

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 5.—Severe spring rain storm is devastating the Mid-Western States and Rocky Mountain areas while many sections along the Mississippi River in the United States are being flooded causing enormous damage, it is reported from Washington today.

The report said that the Mississippi is flooded for 550 miles from Iowa to the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana is particularly hard hit. The Red River in Louisiana, it reported, is overflooded and already more than 10,000 families have been driven from their homes. To aid in the rescue, the Red Cross has established relief headquarters for the Red River disaster area at the Alexandria Hotel and have moved 24 workers into this area. Red Cross relief crews have also been dispatched from Atlanta, Georgia.

Meanwhile, coast guards are evacuating families from the danger zones and it is estimated that there are 3,500 families in the area. Thousands of head of cattle have been washed away. The Red Cross reported that in central Louisiana, 105,000 acres of land are under water and more than 80 families have been driven from their homes.

Meanwhile, about 45,000 acres were flooded in Arkansas on Wednesday when the levee on the White River was washed away. Hundreds of families were removed from this sector.

All along the Mississippi and its tributaries, sandbag crews, some recruited from German prisoners of war, were working to prevent the flood. Army engineers are keeping patrols all the way from Illinois to the flooded area and they are expected to blast open the MacKenzie flood way, north of New Orleans to relieve the pressure on the lower Mississippi.

Invited to Food Parley

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—President Roosevelt today extended an invitation to the Canadian Government to participate in the Anglo-American Food Conference to be opened in Washington soon, according to a Washington report.

James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, is slated to represent the Canadian Government.

Manchou Emperor Fetes Anniversary Of 1st Visit to Japan

Domei

HSINKING, April 6.—Commemorating his first visit to Japan 10 years ago to strengthen Manchoukuo Japan ties, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at 11:50 a.m. today visited the official residence of the Commander of the Kwantung Army, where His Majesty received in audience General Otozo Yamada, the Commander, Lieutenant General Kasahara, Chief of Staff, and many other dignitaries, both Manchou and Japanese. At the dinner which followed, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo drank to the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Imperial Family as well as to the prosperity of the Japanese people.

FIERCE SOVIET THRUSTS ON VIENNA ARE CHECKED

Big Offensive Expected on Oder, Neisse Fronts as Red Army Masses Forces

Domei

BERLIN, April 6.—Strong Soviet assaults against Vienna have been checked south of the city, but the prevailing quiet in the rest of the sectors to the north threatens almost hourly to explode into the expected big Soviet offensive along the Oder and Neisse river fronts. Big Red Army concentrations have been observed on the central Oder approaches to Berlin and on the Silesian front and all preparations for the big push appears practically completed.

Two simultaneous offensives are expected along the entire line fronting Berlin to the east. One thrust is expected on the central Oder front between Zehden and Fuerstenberg, the nearest approach to Berlin, and on the Silesian front on the Neisse in the region between Guben and Goerlitz.

A gravity center is presently forming due north of the Silesia foothills where strong forces appear prepared to strike from the Guben-Goerlitz area through Lausitz supporting a frontal attack across the Oder and Neisse front.

In the south, meanwhile, the encirclement of Vienna which was started two days ago is still continuing and yesterday the city of Bratislava, due east of the Austrian capital, was given up after heavy street fighting. The Germans established new positions west of the town where they are countering further Soviet attacks.

In the other fighting centers, the Germans continued to fight for time and to tie down as much Red Army forces as possible. Such fighting took place in Breslau, north of Danzig, before Koenigsberg and on the Courland front.

U.S. Drive Slowed Down

Domei

BERLIN, April 6.—Patton's tank-tipped spearheads driving through Thuringia has been slowed up considerably, but both American and British forces exerted especially strong thrusts against the Westphalia gate to drive into the plains of northern Germany.

The German military spokesman disclosed today that American divisions have been brought up into this sector between Oeynhausen and Herford and together with the British units carried out thrusts one of which crossed the Weser river at Minden to the east.

Simultaneously mobile forces of the British 2nd army gained considerable ground northward between the Ems and Weser rivers and sent their spearheads beyond Diepholz while the right flank turning eastward reached the Weser on a broad front to the Westphalia gate immediately north of the American 9th army forces fighting near Minden Combined efforts were made to threaten Hanover further to the northeast. Fiercest fighting is reported between Minden and Hameln

To the south, the American 7th army was pressed in a southerly direction still lagging well behind Patton's 3rd army which encountered the strongest resistance from German fortified positions of Eisenach, Meiningen, Meuhlhausen and Gotha.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the American armored formations in the Wurzburg area and 3rd army units which crossed the Main north of the city were repelled.

'UMBARTON OAKS PLAN IS OPEN TO AMENDMENT

Announcement by Stettinius, Temporary Head of S.F. Meeting, Differs From Soviet View

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—It was announced today in Washington that amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks world security plan may be proposed by any country represented at the April 25 San Francisco Conference, according to a dispatch from the capital. This was made plain today by Edward Stettinius, temporary chairman of the conference.

The State Secretary's statement differed sharply with a view recently expressed by the Soviet magazine "War and the Working Class" in an article reprinted by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. This article suggested the "big four" would press for the Dumbarton Oaks plan in its present form.

Stettinius also announced that representatives of the 30 united nations will meet in Washington on Monday to draw up plans for the world court. The plans will be submitted to the San Francisco Conference.

Stettinius Pro-Tem Head

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 6.—President Roosevelt today designated Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, to be temporary chairman of the Conference opening in San Francisco on April 25, according to a Washington dispatch. Alger Hiss, Director of the State Department's Office of special political affairs, was named permanent Secretary General of the conference and will be in charge of all arrangements for the meeting, the report added.

The White House explained that it is incumbent on the United States as the host to select these conference officials. Stettinius probably will preside over the opening session, serving until a permanent president is selected by the delegates themselves. Others of the conference staff will be named by Stettinius.

'Big 3' May Meet Again

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Negotiations are going on for another Big Three meeting among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Josef Stalin, the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail revealed, according to a London dispatch.

The correspondent said that the new meeting would be held before the San Francisco conference or during the parley at the latest and that it would probably in no case be held after its close.

It is believed that the new meeting has become necessary in view of the difficult issues brought up by the Soviet demands for participation of the Polish provisional government in the San Francisco Conference and for three Soviet votes in the security organization.

URGES INTERNATIONAL ZONE

Moscow Names Area Between Tangier and Ceuta in North Africa

Domei

GENEVA, April 6.—Diplomats arriving from Tangier report that Moscow has suggested to the United States representatives in North Africa to create an international zone extending from Tangier to Ceuta in North Africa.

Soviet representatives in North Africa are also alleged to be demanding a possible internationalization of Gibraltar and the Spanish forefield of Gibraltar including Rarifa and Algeciras.

It transpired from the same source that the head of the "International Court" in Tangier, an Italian, has been relieved of his post because he was accused of being a Fascist. He is supposed to have been succeeded by an attorney released from prison in Rome who formerly lived in Tangier and had to leave this zone because of his Communist tendency.

Pan-American Meet Postponed

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The steering committee of the Pan-American Union has postponed until November, the 15th meeting of the Union on the grounds that the results of the San Francisco Conference might have bearing on the agenda of the Pan-American Union's next meeting, according to a Washington dispatch. The meeting was originally scheduled for mid-June.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

BERLIN MAKES COMMENT ON LATEST SOVIET MOVE

U.S., Britain Seen Behind Decision Not to Extend Neutrality Pact With Japan

Domei

BERLIN, April 6.—Calm prevailed here today over the Soviet decision not to extend the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact. Meanwhile, at his press conference today the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman avoided touching upon the Japanese Cabinet change and referred merely briefly to the non-extension of the neutrality pact, behind which he saw full-scale Anglo-American machinations.

The spokesman said that until details were available from Tokyo he could not say anything of the Japanese Cabinet change and the non-extension of the neutrality pact or of any possible connection between them. Behind this important international diplomatic event there lay carefully conducted Anglo-American machination, he declared.

Both the United States and Britain, the spokesman continued, have been trying to curry the favor of the Soviet Union, making every concession in order to attain their aim of dragging that nation into the war against Japan. As examples the spokesman pointed out, firstly, that they have recognized the Soviet right to cast supplementary votes at the San Francisco Conference; secondly, that they have sanctioned the dominant position of the Soviet Union in central Europe; and thirdly, that they have in fact recognized the Lublin regime, as revealed by Reuter.

GREW WARNS AMERICANS

Domei

LISBON April 6.—Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, warned the American people regarding the Cabinet change in Japan, according to a Washington dispatch, saying:

"The present political change in Japan should be understood that that country still has an intention to keep up the war. It should be properly understood that the Cabinet change is done for the purpose of carrying out the prosecution of war to the utmost limit. Therefore, we will have no time at all to slacken our war efforts. If the Americans want no more wars, they ought to stiffen their determination to fight the present war to the finish."

BIG LOSSES SEEN DEALT ENEMY FORCES IN BURMA

Enemy Hit Hard as Japanese Kill, Wound 48,000 on Irrawaddy, Coastal Fronts

By A MEMBER
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, April 5.—Japanese Forces in the Irrawaddy sector in Burma, bleeding the enemy by close quarter assaults, caused the loss of 45,000 enemy troops between January 1 and March 28.

Confirmed composite results in the Irrawaddy River region were: 7,869 enemy bodies left behind and 7,812 other enemy soldiers confirmed killed or wounded, or a total of 15,621; 273 tanks and armored cars smashed and set ablaze (including 32 tanks set ablaze and 41 stalled in the Meiktila region alone); 251 motor vehicles set ablaze; 30 cannons destroyed or captured; 28 planes shot down, and 34 vessels sunk.

In the coastal area, the confirmed composite results were, up to the middle of March: 3,350 enemy bodies left behind; 12 tanks stalled and set ablaze; six planes shot down; 27 vessels sunk, and 11 cannons damaged or captured.

Much ammunition, various weapons, and foodstuffs, were destroyed or captured in both sectors.

It is certain that if unconfirmed results are added, the enemy casualties in the Irrawaddy sector alone were not less than 45,000. In the coastal area serious blows have been inflicted on the British Indian 25th and 20th divisions. According to a recently captured prisoner, the main strength of the West African 81st division is believed to have been dealt an annihilative blow by the Japanese.

Chiang Relinquishing Powers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 5.—Chiang Kai-shek's ambition is to relinquish all present powers to a government of, by and for the people of China, declared Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, at a press conference in Washington, it was disclosed in a report from Washington today.

Tito Reaches Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch of Yugoslavia reached Moscow yesterday accompanied by several members of his Cabinet.

ENEMY ON LUZON SUFFERS ABOUT 100,000 CASUALTIES

Hit Hard by 'Bleeding' Strategy In Two Months Since Landing

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippine area under the command of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, which are continuing their "bleeding" operations against the U.S. invasion forces on Luzon Island, have accounted for a total of about 100,000 enemy troops killed or wounded besides destroying 557 guns in the short period of only two months since the Americans landed in the Lingayen Bay area up to the early part of March.

In addition to the above, the Japanese captured 189 guns of various calibers including 157 heavy machine guns and blasted 1,087 vehicles as well as 197 bivouacs. In the same period, the number of American warships sunk or damaged including landing transports totaled 109, while 119 planes were shot down.

Cebu Invaders Smashed

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 6.—The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces on Cebu Island are expanding their war results by continuously conducting shock attacks against the numerically superior enemy forces. Meanwhile, in and around Legaspi, on the southeastern tip of Luzon Island, the Japanese are frustrating the enemy's advance.

On Cebu, some 5,000 enemy soldiers are entrenched, while 80 warships are plying in the waters in the vicinity of the island. Ignoring the enemy's quantitative superiority, Japanese Air Units brought down five large enemy aircraft on March 27, and Ground Units concentrated their gunfire on the enemy's bridgehead, throwing the enemy into utter confusion.

On April 2, the enemy forces supported by 80 tanks, 10 field-guns and two trench mortars attacked the Japanese position. Fiercely counter-attacking the enemy, the Japanese killed or wounded 720 enemy soldiers and destroyed three tanks.

The enemy force which had landed on Legaspi repeatedly attempted to penetrate the Japanese position on April 1, but the Japanese, guarding their position firmly, smashed the invaders. Up to April 2, the enemy suffered the loss of more than 500 soldiers either killed or wounded. At the same time, two vehicles were heavily damaged and many ammunition dumps seized by the Japanese.

Continue Smashing Attacks

By F. FUNADO
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 6.—The Japanese Garrison Forces in the Zamboanga, area, which shortened their line to the northern sector, have combined with other units in the central and western sectors and are continuing smashing attacks against the enemy. Particularly near the 385 Height, furious thrusts and counterthrusts have developed for the capture of the Height.

In the Mikasadai area, three kilometers of the Height, the enemy force supported by more than 50 trench mortars launched a furious offensive on March 30. However, the Japanese resorting to closing in tactics and detouring to the rear of the enemy position, silenced 30 enemy trench mortars.

Japanese Air Units which are collaborating with ground action, surprise attacked the enemy airdrome at Zamboanga before daybreak on April 1, and scored accurate hits on the ammunition dumps there and also blasted one plane parked on the ground. On that occasion, the enemy who mistook a Japanese plane for a comrade plane flashed a signal indicating the location of the airfield. Taking advantage of the enemy mistake, the Japanese planes rained explosives.

U.S. Cigarette Shortage

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 5.—The serious cigarette shortage in America hit home yesterday when 30 stockholders of the American Tobacco Company left the company's annual meeting with a lone package of cigarettes each, according to a Washington dispatch.

Chungking, Sweden Confer

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Negotiations for the abolition of extraterritoriality and of special rights had been carried on between Sweden and Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch, and an announcement was made today that an agreement had been reached.

Long Pacific Conflict Seen by Americans After European War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Regarding the Pacific operation, a correspondent of the Wall Street Journal in Washington sent the following dispatch yesterday, according to reports from New York: "Government authorities in Washington are speculating that America must continue operations in the Pacific area for two more years after the termination of the European War. Such opinion seems to reflect the general view prevalent among the public."

TOKYO AND NAGOYA AREAS RAIDED BY ENEMY PLANES

About 270 Aircraft Take Part In Attacks—Results Being Checked, Says I.H.Q.

About 120 planes of the U.S. air forces based in the southern area made a morning raid over Tokyo and its vicinity on April 7 while some 150 others attacked Nagoya the same morning.

As to the results of the counter-attacking battle and damage, investigations are now being made.

Concerning the above, the Imperial Headquarters issued the following communique at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. April 7

"About 120 planes of the enemy air force based in the southern area attacked Tokyo and its vicinity while about 150 others raided Nagoya and its environs on the morning of April 7.

"As to the battle results and damage, investigations are now being made."

North Kanto Attacked

Several formations of B-29 bombers based in the Marianas, each formation comprising about 10 planes, raided the northern part of the Kanto district as well as the area under the control of the Central Army District for about one hour from 10 a.m. on Saturday.

The main strength of the enemy formations principally bombed the northern Kanto district as well as Tokyo, while part of them penetrated the skies over the Central Army District.

In an attempt to disturb the operation of radio locators, the enemy raiders dropped lead foil sheets which were observed at every point by Tokyo citizens.

Besides the B-29's, enemy planes of an unidentified category took part in the raid. Judging from this fact, it can be said that the enemy is now using his base on Yiojima Island for raids on Tokyo.

Continue Nuisance Raids

Shortly after 9 a.m. on Friday one B-29 bomber penetrated the skies over southeastern Kyushu and passing over the Kokuto Peninsula in Fukuoka and the vicinity of Itsukushima fled by way of Kochi. At 9:30 a.m. another B-29 flew over the vicinity of Hamamatsu, Kofu, Ota and Konahama while a third B-29 entered Yamaguchi Prefecture from the southern part of Shikoku at 11 a.m. and fled by way of the Kokuto Peninsula. None of the planes dropped any bombs.

Another B-29 came in through the southern section of the Kii Peninsula and after dropping bombs in Nagoya fled by way of Toyohashi, shortly after noon of the same day.

Further, two B-24's proceeded toward southern Kyushu shortly after 12:30 p.m. but whether these planes are continental-based or operating from a base in the south is not clear.

Greek Minister Quits

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—The only Royalist representative in the Greek Cabinet, Dimitrios Hadziskos, yesterday tendered his resignation which Premier General Nicholas Plastiras, however, has not as yet accepted, an Athens report said today. Political observers believe that Plastiras' attitude is dictated by misgivings that Hadziskos' resignation might have serious repercussions on the make-up of his Cabinet.

Inoue Chosen Berlin Envoy

Kojiro Inoue, research secretary of the Foreign Office, Friday, was appointed Minister to Germany and at the same time was ordered to proceed to his new post; it was announced by the Government the same day.

21 MORE WARCRAFT OF U.S. FORCES HIT IN OKINAWA WATERS

11 Sunk, 10 Damaged; Counter-Attacking Battle Continues, I.H.Q. Says

Japanese Air and Sea Forces that have already sunk or damaged 190 American warships in the Southwestern Island area again sank or damaged a total of 21 enemy warcraft including one aircraft carrier, seven cruisers or destroyers, four warships of unknown category, one cruiser, one destroyer, and seven transports between April 1 and 5, it has been later confirmed, the Imperial Headquarters announced in a communique issued at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

It was also announced that the U.S. forces on the main Okinawa Island advanced to a line south of Oyama, Ginowan and Arakaki on April 6 supported by powerful tank units and under cover of powerful fleet bombardment.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. April 7

"1—Under the protection of powerful tank units and fleet bombardment the enemy forces on the main Okinawa Island, mainly advanced to a line south of Oyama, Ginowan and Arakaki respectively on April 6.

"Count-attacking the enemy, our Forces stationed there are now fighting gallantly.

"2—Our Air and Sea Forces are continuing to attack the enemy warships around the main island.

"Of the battle results obtained from April 1 up to April 5 those that have become known later follow:

SUNK:
1 Cruiser
5 Cruisers or Destroyers
2 Warships of Unidentified Category
1 Destroyer
2 Transports

DAMAGED:
1 Aircraft Carrier
2 Cruisers or Destroyers
2 Warships of Unidentified Category
5 Transports."

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The American forces that landed on the main Okinawa island on April 1 are gradually moving southward. On April 6 they approached the southern line extending from Oyama, Ginowan and Arakaki with the support of powerful tank units and under the cover of a heavy bombardment from a fleet with more than 10 battleships operating in the areas east and west of the island.

Japanese land forces, which are witnessing the sinking of enemy warcraft in the attacks made by Japanese Special Attack Corps, are now making vigorous counterattacks against the southward advancing enemy at every point.

Bombard Okinawa Isles

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 6.—A small number of enemy warcraft approached Okierabuto, Kumeto, and Amami Oshima yesterday during the day and directed bombardment on these islands. However they were repulsed by Japanese Garrison Units.

On the same afternoon enemy battleships, cruisers and destroyers penetrated Nakagusuku Bay on the eastern coast of the central sector of the main Okinawa Island and opened fleet bombardments but the Japanese Units engaging in combat with them, succeeded in repulsing them.

Several times from April 3 to dawn today Japanese Air Units carried out attacks against powerful enemy surface units operating near the vicinity of the Ryukyu Islands.

Japanese torpedo bombers scored direct hits on several battleships, cruisers and large type transports while another transport was damaged and set aflame and a battleship of unidentified category was also damaged.

Keelung, Taihoku Hit

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 6.—Over 40 enemy fighters and bombers raided Keelung, Taihoku and Takao and environs during the day yesterday and, bombed indiscriminately Keelung city limits and neighboring sections and also parts of Takao and Taihoku. The enemy fled to the south about 3 p.m.

SOVIETS-U.S. NEGOTIATING NEW LEND-LEASE PACT

$7,000,000,000 American Loan Sought as Long-Term Postwar Credit

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—The 4th lend-lease agreement with the Soviet Union is in the process of fulfillment in Washington, revealed the London Times on March 19.

Nearly all goods shipped to date have been of immediately expendable type such as planes, trucks and food. According to official reports the present negotiations stress goods that might last out during the war such as railroad equipment, machinery, etc. These goods would not be "lent" but would be sold on terms like those of the new French lend-lease agreement of "30 years payment with interest at 2½ per cent."

Five Republicans of the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week came out with an eyebrow-raising minority report on the French lend-lease agreement. Saying that it was "by its very terms a postwar agreement," they raised a lot more than their eyebrows. They brought up questions about the economic future of France, of the Soviet Union, of the United States, and of the seat of the industrial power in the postwar world.

As an economic policy, a good case can be made out for a new type of lend-lease agreement. During wartime, it saves shipping space and on the home front, manpower and the shipping of allied tools by letting them make the needed supplies with their own manpower.

During the coming peace, it would be better to be paid for the goods, by firstly, writing them off and secondly, by taking them back and adding to the postwar surpluses on the United States doorstep. But such credits are particularly in the case of the Soviet Union.

Long-term Credit Sought

The Soviet Union is reported to be seeking a long-term postwar credit of no less than $7,000,000,000. Her proposition to the United States includes two things:

1) The chance of placing the biggest single order which the United States has ever sold by order from a customer with the greatest resources of any nation and the excellent record of paying Soviet contracted loans.

2) A request from the nation which has never had much foreign trade for a long-term credit, bigger than the United States budget in any peacetime years before the 1935 loan in which the United States would risk a bigger sum in expanding foreign trade with a country than if the New Deal were put out in one year by priming the pump at home.

By refusing the credits, the United States would delay the reconstruction and growth of the Soviet Union. During the 20 years in between wars, the Soviet Union pared her slender standard of living by saving enough for building an industrial machine. Now much of it has been destroyed and will have to be rebuilt—from the "scorched earth."

By pulling in her belt again, the Soviet Union can in time make or get elsewhere what she hopes by buying from the United States.

● Dnieprostryo Dam Vital

For example, the electric power from the Dnieprostryo dam which built five duplicate Soviet factories, has been waiting for 10 years. By rebuilding the Dnieprostryo, the Soviets can now build again and probably faster than before.

With full aid from the United States, the Soviet Union might in three to five years regain her 1939 production but would probably take several decades to approach the United States level.

However, the industrial power of the United States and the Soviet Union probably depends most of all on the prosperity of the United States. The United States prosperity will in turn depend in good part on the United States exports including exports to the Soviet Union.

Idle machines and men would promote social, political and industrial decay in the United States. Perhaps, the most important fact is, that if the United States does take the job of reconstructing the Soviet Union she will most likely keep an edge over the Soviet Union, not only in industrial power but also in technology and knowledge.

The question is how high is $7,000,000,000? Thus, runs the big credit argument among some business and government experts.

Buys Advertising Space

In the meantime, American businessmen have bought almost $250,000 worth of advertising space in the forthcoming guide for Soviet Union buyers and are now scrambling for places at next year's Moscow trade exhibition. The easiest and most optimistic method of gauging future trade with the Soviet Union is assuming payment "on the basis of Soviet resources and credit rating", than to try to measure the Soviet needs.

Viewing the ruined steel mills and coal mines of the Ukraine, burnt and blasted cities of White Russia and limitless Soviet confidence in the Soviet destiny, some experts use this method and talk of the United States exports of $5,000,000, a year for a few years tapering down to $2,000,000,000.

Such trade would amply justify a $7,000,000,000 credit and more. Other experts doubt that postwar United States can produce $5,000,000,000 of the kind of goods that the Soviet Union will require.

Starting with the United States wartime production, only a fairly firm figure is in their calculation. They subtract their guess at the United States demand and subtract again their guess at the demand of other foreign customers. They figure that the United States cannot export more than $2,000,000,000 per year to the Soviet Union.

There is a third, more realistic basis for calculation: How much can the Soviet Union pay—not at once, but eventually—by her own exports?

Cannot Repay Loan

Prewar Soviet exports averaging only about 2.5 per cent of the Soviet total production would not even begin to pay the service charges on a $7,000,000,000 loan. But those were Soviet exports during the period when she was building her industrial plant from a scratch.

Over the 30-year period, Soviet exports could undoubtedly expand. The best guess in Washington for Soviet exports to all countries in the first five postwar years is $500,000,000 yearly.

The United States, which never took 5 per cent of Soviet exports might in the future get as much as 40 per cent or $200,000,000 of coal, metal, oil, and wood products, particularly pulp, etc. But, this is a purely stiff estimate that includes the "if" of the lower United States tariffs.

It is not questionable that there are cances to expand the $200,000,000 figure through Soviet exports to the other nations, which in turn would export to the United States. But the amount of the United States steel, machine tools, electrical and transportation equipment, etc. that the Soviet Union can pay for by direct and indirect exports to the United States, seem hardly likely to exceed $1,000,000,000 a year.

Seldom mentioned, but not forgotten, is the fact that the greatest political bargaining weapon in the United States and British hands, is the Soviet need for credits.

The areas of conflict between the western Powers and the Soviet Union lie much nearer to the latter's predominant land power.

Credits may extend the bargaining reach of the United States and Britain at the peace settlement. The Soviet need for credits does not put her over the barrel. If she does not get the credits, she can substitute another decade of grinding want, for the Soviet masses can gain and concentrate ever younce of national energy on building industrial plants and forego even a sligt advance in the living standards.

If prewar Stalin could hold the Soviets' nose to the grindstone, a stronger and victorious Stalin probably could if necessary. When the next world trade conference meets—possibly late in 1945—the world may get a glimpse at the face of tomorrow.

GERMAN TROOPS STIFFEN WEST FRONT RESISTANCE

Pivots at Emmerich and Speyer Disrupt Time Schedule of Enemy Operations

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—The German resistance on the Western Front has stiffened, Dr. Max Krull, D.N.B. military commentator, writes. The Anglo-American jump across the Rhine as planned for December had to be postponed by three months owing to the German offensive in the Ardennes. This jump had been so thoroughly prepared that the superiority of the enemy, according to experts estimates, was about seven to one. With this superiority the Germans were to be taken by surprise and to be overpowered once and for all.

After the breaking of the first resistance, the expected effect was to be steadily accelerating by the fan-like spreading of tanks into all directions. This plan was the result of constant Allied worries about their own unity on account of the war tiredness of their peoples and owing to the rapid shrinking of their war potential which affected even those countries abundant with raw materials. This gave rise to the parole "War to end after two weeks."

However, Dr. Krull points out, the development took quite a different turn. Both the German pivots at Emmerich and at Speyer could not be dislodged as originally intended. The Canadians and the British moved only slowly in the northerly direction into the Yassel-Rhine triangle. Although they were able to gain ground via Rheine into the area of Osnabrueck, they did not succeed in reaching Emden so as to cut off the German troops in Holland.

At Speyer the French were the first to storm bridgeheads but only after the Americans, moving south from Heidelberg toward Bruchsal, had covered the French river crossings.

GERMANS DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST

High Command Is Ever Confident of Final Victory In the War

Domei

BERLIN, March 5.—Germany now confronts the greatest crisis she has ever experienced since the commencement of the European War threatened from the west by the anti-Axis forces and from the east by the Red Army. However, nothing daunted, the Germans are grimly determined to maintain a heroic stand to the very last by means of repulsing the surging enemy invaders resorting to guerrilla tactics.

Although the very existence of the country is threatened, the German High Command is giving a well-planned guidance, ever confident in the final outcome of the war. Germany concentrated her war potential on the Eastern Front attempting to stem the further advance of the Red Army at the sacrifice of the Western Front. In doing so, Germany was fully aware of the advance of the anti-Axis forces, but such enemy lightning outrush as covering 200 kilometers within one week after having crossed the Rhine could not be anticipated even by well-informed military quarters.

As a result of the anti-Axis move, the shortest distance separating the Eastern and Western fronts is now less than 400 kilometers connecting Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Berlin and Kassel. Due to the increased pressure from the east and west, the German move has become greatly limited. In view of the present war situation, ultimate outcome of the war will rest on the leadership of the German High Command. In spite of numerous setbacks, German military authorities are still carrying on with a definite plan hoping to see the war situation turn favorable to the Germans in the future.

German Stand Explained

Frustrating the frantic attempts of the anti-Axis forces to force a decision in the European War before the convening of the San Francisco Conference on April 25, by persuading the Germans to lay down their arms, German military authorities made the following statement on April 3, clearly manifesting the German stand:

"We have not a slightest intention of capitulating to the anti-Axis forces. Wrongly anticipating German surrender, the anti-Axis forces have poured into the ultimate battle everything they have. Thus doing, they seem to expect to see the German forces throwing all available strength into their struggles in order to challenge the enemy to a final decisive battle. We are not a bit concerned about the anti-Axis speculations. German forces may in the future, conduct strategic withdrawals at various places, but Germany is still able to launch an offensive when the enemy's offensive potentialities are weakened or resort to some other means in beating the enemy.

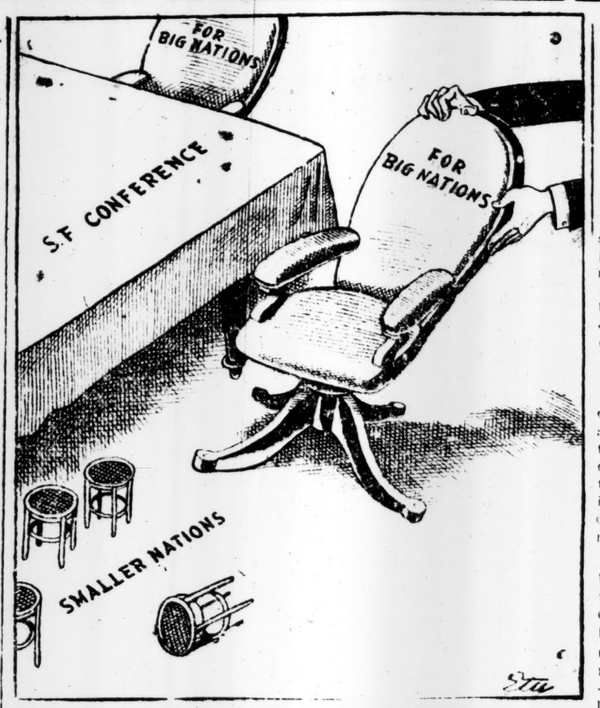
"There is no doubt that the German forces will carry on to the last and all speculations rampant among the anti-Axis forces as to the German move in the future will never be materialized."

In the rear, Germany has the powerful reserve army named "Wehrwolf" (Wolf Units hungry for blood) after an old German legend. Those units are now conducting guerrilla operations in cooperation with the SS Corps and other organs attached to the National Socialist Party. The German Government authorities said that the reserve army was organized not under the direct command of the Government but at the people's own initiative in the occupied territories. However, the fact that the activities of the reserve force have been daily broadcast from 7 p.m. and that on March 31, the leaders of the Central Headquarters in occupied territories called out to the people to further effort, is a significant revelation that the German command and the Werwolf are in close collaboration.

Enemy Facing Difficulties

The Central Headquarters also warned the people in occupied territories against any conduct of cooperation with the enemy, declaring that traitors will be immediately put to death by a certain secret organ. The Mayor of Aachen already was assassinated because of his treacherous action. The Headquarters at the same time is exerting its utmost in bolstering the fighting spirit of the people behind the guns. In order to counter the vigorous activities in the rear, the anti-Axis forces must retain some troops there. With the progress of the war situation, it is, therefore, apparent that the enemy must suffer acute shortage of fighting men.

Meanwhile, the Chief Secretary to the Fuehrer issued an ordinance on March 1 to all the leaders of the National Socialist Party demanding them to perform their respective duties to the last. He further said that there was no other choice for them but victory or death. Manifesting the austere and determined attitude of the High Command in conducting the national resistance, he declared that anyone who leaves his post without the order of the Fuehrer is to be labelled as a traitor. With the advance of front lines, the war situation has thus entered a stage which requires the rise of all Germans in resistance.



COMPLETE UNITY NEEDED, DR. GOEBBELS STRESSES

Points Out War Effort Pivots on Frustration of Enemies' Plan To Divide Germany

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—Stressing that the prevention of her enemies from realizing their design to divide the German Reich among themselves is the pivot of the German war effort, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda, in his latest contribution to the Das Reich, calls upon the German people to face this struggle with complete national unity, Dr. Goebbels writes:

"It is a sign of a complete lack of historical judgment to view the present phase of the war from the military point of view only, since the national, political and social as well as economic factors must also be taken into account.

"It is understandable if some among us, in view of the setbacks that have hit us in the past two years, are pondering how all this came to pass and whether this or that could not have been avoided.

"But it would be cheap to look for scapegoats precisely at this hour. We must face this struggle with complete national unity.

"The grave crisis in which mankind finds itself will some day drown our enemies, provided they do not succeed in bridging it over for a short while by dividing the German Reich among them. To prevent this under any circumstances is the pivot of the German war effort.

"There will always be weaklings. Brave and strong fanatics must challenge them. They must lead them back to the right road and call them to order.

"With due respect for all the sufferings which we have to bear at present, it should not be used by anyone to bring even more sufferings on our people.

"We have pledged ourselves to our cause and to the Fuehrer."

REICH OFFICIAL RESIGNS TO ENTER ARMED FORCES

Deputy Chief of Newspapers Shows Strong Will of Nation to Fight

Domei

ZURICH, April 5.—It has been reported that Herman Junderman, German deputy chief of newspapers, resigned his post today to enter the army and fight the anti-Axis forces. This news only reveals the strong will to fight of the German nation now standing at the crossroads of its rise or fall and has greatly moved the entire German people.

As admitted by Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels in a recent issue of the paper Das Reich, the war situation is very black for Germany and more than a superhuman effort is absolutely necessary for her to come through this critical period.

Fuehrer Hitler has come to the decision to resort to partisan warfare and fight to the bitter end if organized fighting with the national defense army proves difficult and already there has been news received of guerilla units carrying out tenacious fighting in the already occupied areas.

In view of this, General Dwight Eisenhower today issued a proclamation warning the anti-Axis armies to be prepared for partisan warfare that the Germans would carry out in a long-term war. That such a warning has been issued by the anti-Axis headquarters may well be taken to mean that they are at a loss to cope with these guerilla tactics.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 5

In the southern part of the Eastern Front on the Mur, northwest of Steinamanger, southwest and east of Vienna fierce Soviet attacks have been warded off. Our formations in counterthrusts recaptured Feldbach and Fehring on the upper Raab and cleared further ground from the enemy. Pressburg was lost after a tough street battle. East of the March, our troops are waging a heavy defense battle against the Soviets attacking in western and northwestern directions. There were no operations of importance between the west Beskides and the Stettin Haff.

The enemy continued his strong attacks only against the Western Front of Breslau. The enemy was, however, warded off by our garrison up to some breaches, which were sealed off in the meanwhile.

North of Gotenhafen, our formations still fighting on a narrow coastal strip disengaged from the enemy and moved to the Putzig Nehrung. These formations by their endurance tied down strong enemy contingents for a long time and blocked the harbor entrance.

The Soviets launched numerous attacks against the western border of the Vistula depression and the fortress front of Koenigsberg which, however, were warded off.

Our fighters repelled attacks of British bomber formations against our convoy off the west Norwegian coast and in violent aerial combats downed five enemy planes.

In the west the situation on the Iisel front did not change much while Northeast of this sector the mobile defense battle has been continued. The British were repulsed from the Lingen area, their rear communications were cut and the former main fighting line west of Rhine was reestablished. Attacks on the Porta Westphalica, Rinteln and Hameln on the Weser and against our rear guards north of Warburg collapsed.

On the northern front of the Ruhr district where the enemy pressure was intensified, our troops checked strong enemy attacks east of Recklinghausen. The enemy was repulsed in the southern part of Hamm, same as the enemy forces who had penetrated beyond Lippe.

At Winterberg and on both sides of Siegen our formations prevented the enemy from making major gains of ground. The enemy attempted to attack on a broad front in western and northwestern directions. Numerous strongholds were maintained in the battle for Thuringia and enemy forces were tied down and a further advance eastward was checked for the time being.

The garrisons of Eisenach and Meiningen, same as those of Muehlhausen and Gotha held their own against all enemy attacks. Our troops stubbornly defended themselves against the enemy advancing in the area between the Fulda and Main triangle southeast of Wuerzburg. Particularly fierce was the pressure exerted yesterday in the area between Heilbronn and Karlsruhe and our troops intercepted the attacking enemy divisions some kilometers off their starting position. The British and Americans lost a total of 42 tanks and armored vehicles on the Western Front yesterday.

De Gaullist attacks at the Kleiner St. Bernhard and Mont Cenis collapsed in our defense fire. On the Ligutian coast the enemy launched major attacks south of Massa yesterday but his attack was warded off after having achieved two breaches of minor local importance. Guerrillas attempting to join the fighting from the rear were smashed.

The defense battle on the Dalmatian coast west and southwest of Bihac against freshly brought up enemy formations has been continued.

Terror raids of American bomber formations caused heavy damage particularly at Nuremberg, Plauen and Ingolstadt. A total of 1,233 Anglo-American planes were downed by fighters and flak artillery of the Luftwaffe command in the month of March, while 129 raiders were destroyed by our naval formations.

INDO-CHINA'S ECONOMY FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

Japanese Authorities Take Effective Measures to Maintain People's Livelihood

Domei

SAIGON, April 2.—By paying special attention to the economic problems of Indo-China, the Japanese authorities have been able to stabilize the livelihood of the inhabitants. Aside from the necessary defense measures, steps have been taken to maintain currency stability and to see that the various professional and distribution organizations function properly. Foodstuff and clothing supplies have been made secure. Inflation is being combatted. Everything possible is being done to have the people's needs attended to, and it can be said that in consequence the economic system of Indo-China is functioning normally.

The effects of the measures taken by the Japanese authorities, since taking over the defense of Indo-China, are now becoming apparent. In the first place, the elimination of the hostile elements has put an end to the situation in which it was possible for the forces of the old French Indo-China regime to thrust the Japanese Army in the back, with the intensification of the Anglo-American attacks. The Japanese Forces are now able to concentrate their energies on the conduct of an offensive against the Anglo-American forces which are intent on invading the country.

Secondly, an end has been made of the obstacles put by the hostile elements in French Indo-China in the way of the strengthening of the domestic structure of the country through the perfection of the system of defense and the securing of commodity supplies for meeting the requirements of the Japanese Forces in the country.

Needless to say, there will be an endeavor on the part of the Japanese in French Indo-China to use the human and material resources the country has at its command in a way that will bring about a rapid increase in fighting power.

The enthusiastic cooperation of the residents of French Indo-China is one of the first conditions for the realization of the plan to increase the fighting power of French Indo-China. To induce them to place their labor at the disposal of the country, it is absolutely necessary to make provision for the maintenance of their standard of living at a proper level.

One condition for the stabilization of the livelihood of the people in French Indo-China is to restore conditions rapidly. It was in order to meet this condition that it was decided to retain the existing economic structure when Japan took steps to dispose of Indo-China. For instance, the old rice committee dealing with rice and corn has been retained and it has been so readjusted as to permit it to control not only the collection, but also the marketing of these cereals.

With regard to other important materials, the existing control associations will be utilized.

Special care will be exercised by the authorities with respect to the professional and the control associations.

The professional organizations are divided into six classes, that is agriculture and forestry, mining, industrial, commercial, transport, and financial.

The control associations are for rubber, fat, oil, tissue, automobiles, tires, charcoal, and leather.

Japanese economists have been admitted into the professional and control associations, and their duty is to coordinate and adjust the activities of these associations.

The steps which have been taken by the Japanese authorities since the plan for the disposal of French Indo-China was effected have included that of securing supplies of foodstuffs.

The Japanese military authorities on the spot, in view of the food situation in Tonking, have placed large quantities of food at the disposal of needy people. It is their intention to see that the sufferers are also properly clothed.

Thanks to these measures, taken by the Japanese authorities, the price of rice, which was from 450 to 550 piasters per 100 kilograms, has fallen by two-thirds and the consequence of this is that the minds of the people are at rest.

In order to meet the special requirements of the people, the Japanese trading firms in the country have been mobilized. These houses are now engaged in the collection and distribution of those commodities which are particularly needed by the people.

An Association for Economic Cooperation in French Indo-China has recently been formed. This organization is the agency for attending to the supply of necessities to the people. One result of the creation of this association has been the end of all competition among the traders in the country. There are in the association departments dealing with rice, corn, and other vital goods. The association itself accepts orders and passes them to the various departments, which in turn fill them.

The Japanese authorities, by adopting various measures, have made an end of the uneasiness felt by the people regarding the future of the piaster. This is evidenced by the fact that 100 piasters are now equal to from 105 to 110 baths whereas 110 piasters were equal to 100 baths three or four months ago.

The Japanese authorities are now paying attention to the maintenance of currency stability. There is every indication that they will take an early opportunity to absorb all floating capital, by the issuance of Finance Ministry notes and lottery tickets.

As a means of combatting inflation, the Japanese authorities are expected to increase the limit of the issuance of Finance Ministry notes which was fixed at 100,000,000 piasters while the French were in control, and to increase the amount of lottery-tickets to be issued within the year, which had been fixed at 9,600,000 piasters.

At the same time the Japanese authorities are expected to take steps designed to decrease the use of piasters by the Japanese.

The Japanese authorities will adopt the budgets of the central and provincial governments which were determined by the French.

In short, there has been little disturbance in the economic life of French Indo-China since the plan for the disposal of French Indo-China was effected, and the economic system of French Indo-China is functioning normally.

Efforts are now being made for self-sufficiency in materials which are necessary to enable Indo-China to play its full part in carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

INDIAN POSITION STATED

Not Representing British Government at London Talks, Says Delegate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 5—Elucidating the position of the Indian delegates to the British Commonwealth meeting now in session in London and also to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Indian delegate to the Commonwealth meeting, delivered the following address in the course of the meeting today, according to a London dispatch:

"The Indian delegates are here in London representing India and not the British Government. The same can be said of the forthcoming San Francisco Conference. India is not yet a self-governing nation theoretically, but the fact that in reality, it has grown to a similar status as that of a self-governing territory can be easily pointed out."

Spain Drops Nippon Interests

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—The Spanish Government has ceased representing Japanese interests in the United States, the United States State Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. The Spanish Government had represented Japanese interests in the United States from December 15, 1941.

PURCHASE PRICE OF RICE RAISED BY GOVERNMENT

New Move Does Not Affect Consumer; Similar Decision Set Regarding Salt

A decision was reached on Thursday by the Government to raise the Government-purchase price of rice to ¥92.50 per koku from the present ¥62.50, it was announced by the Board of Information. The sale price of rice to the consumer, however, will be the same as heretofore.

On the same day, the Government also decided to raise the price of salt to ¥19.10 per 100 kilograms from the present ¥4.77 for standard quality salt. The purchase price of salt applied to salt producers was raised about 50 per cent from the present level of about ¥12 per 100 kilogram of Japanese salt.

The price of rice had been set in 1943 and had also been applied to 1944 rice, with, however, a new system of encouragement prices. With the institution of the new price for 1945 rice, the system of encouragement prices will be abolished.

The present Government-purchase price of rice is ¥47 per koku, with ¥15.50 added as a subsidy to make ¥62.50 the producer price, or actual Government-purchase price. The Government-sales price is ¥46.

The new price of ¥92.50 is an increase of ¥30, or roughly 50 per cent, and includes the existent subsidies. This sum will be received by the farmers.

No price has yet been set for the landowner price but this price will also be raised somewhat. But tenant farmers will be given subsidy equivalent to the sum to be given the landowner, with the result that the tenant farmer's take will also increase ¥30 from the present figure.

The price of rice for the consumer will remain at ¥46, the Government assuming the loss. With the Government desire being not to force the consumer to foot the bill, the Government will have to assume a burden of from ¥1,700,000,000 to ¥1,800,000,000.

No encouragement fees will be offered for 1945 rice.

For other grains, compatible raises in price will be effected. As already revealed in the Diet, the price of sweet potatoes will be raised by roughly two times.

Burmese Students Donate

For the relief of war victims, 20 Burmese students leaving Tokyo to enter higher schools in the provinces donated ¥320 and numerous items of clothing and futons. The students, graduating from the Japanese language school of the Kokusai Gakuyu Kai in Kami Meguro, will enter the Imperial University at Kyoto, the Kumamoto Medical College, the Fukuoka Higher School and the Tokushima Engineering College.

Radio Posts Shift

Satoji Sasaki of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation has been appointed director of the Nagoya Central Broadcasting Bureau of the same corporation, and Norizo Matsuuchi, made director of the Sendai Central Broadcasting Bureau. Konosuke Nakasato was relieved of his post as director of the Nagoya Central Broadcasting Bureau.

Overseas Department Setup

The Yokohama Specie Bank has established an Overseas Department abolishing its East Asia, South Seas and Foreign Departments. Shutaro Muto, former director of the South Seas Department, has been appointed director of the new department.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

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Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
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President: TAMAKI YAJIMA

KOISO STEERED COUNTRY THROUGH CRITICAL TIMES

Notable Steps Taken by Outgoing Cabinet to Strengthen War Prosecuting Structure

The Koiso Cabinet which was organized in cooperation with Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai steered the country through the critical times of the last eight and half months. However, in order to make way for a stronger Cabinet which will prosecute the war with greater strength, the Koiso Cabinet resigned en bloc on Thursday.

Just a day before the formation of the Koiso Cabinet on July 22, last year, the enemy forces occupied Saipan Island, and further forced a landing on Omiyajima. At the moment, the most urgent problem confronting the newly organized Cabinet was to realize the unity of administration and command. In an effort to cope with that urgent necessity, General Kuniaki Koiso called upon the people to forge ahead to live up to the spirit of Grand Concord.

As to the coordination of administration and command, the Supreme Council for the Direction of War was instituted by Imperial Command. In accordance with the Government policy, various practical measures were put into effect with a view to further augmenting Japan's fighting strength. The system of parliamentary vice ministers was revived and following this, the 85th extraordinary Diet session was called on September 6. At that session, six wartime measures were formulated, namely, the further bolstering of Japan's fighting morale, increased production of arms, particularly aircraft, realization of increased food production, strengthening of general mobilization, fortification of national defense and mobilization of scientists and technians. Also, an supplementary budget of ¥25,000,000,000 was allotted as extraordinary military expenditure and another ¥1,000,000,000 was set aside for increased foodstuff production.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that a declaration was issued, promising the Indoneslans independence in the near future and the Chosenese and Taiwanese better treatment. Also, plans were pushed ahead for the organization of a coordinated planning organ during the 85th extraordinary Diet session.

War Grows in Intensity

Meanwhile, the war situation grew in scale and intensity. The Philippine Republic declared war against America and Britain on September 21 of last year, and on September 30, the sad news that all the Japanese fighting men on Omiyajima and Tinian Islands had met gallant death was received. At that stage of the war, the Koiso Cabinet established the Headquarters for National Movement with the aim of further bolstering the fighting spirit of the 100,000,000 people. At the same time, the Cabinet effected a thorough examination of the Cabinet Adviser's system and increased its personnel on October 28. In accordance with the decision reached at the 85th extraordinary Diet session, the Coordinated Planning Board was established within the Cabinet on November 1, so as to place the country on a total war footing.

As to improvement in the treatment of Chosenese and Taiwanese, which was promised at the extraordinary Diet session, various measures were adopted on December 26 of last year, and at the same time, a special committee for investigating their treatment in the political sphere was set up. The matters pertaining to Chosen and Taiwan were then settled in line with the revision of the Election Law and the House of Peers Law at the 86th Diet session. Thus, responding to the long-cherished aspirations of the Chosenese and Taiwanese to prosecute the current war side by side with the Japanese, a solid wartime structure was founded.

Meanwhile, some changes were effected in the Cabinet personnel, following the resignation of Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara on December 19, and the appointment of Shigeru Yoshida to succeed him. The appointment of Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, to the post of State Minister without Portfolio, resulted in bringing about closer cooperation between the Government and the Association. Following the resignation of Lieutenant General Harushige Ninomiya, Education Minister, and the appointment of Count Hideo Kodama, State Minister without Portfolio in his stead Welfare Minister Hisatada Hirose was given the post of Chief Cabinet Secretary with the status of State Minister without Portfolio. At the same time, the Welfare Vice-Minister was made Welfare Minister. Another change was effected in the Cabinet personnel with the appointment of Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata as Chief Cabinet Secretary succeeding Mr. Hirose and Juichi Tsushima as new Finance Minister.

New Political Party Formed

Admiral Kobayashi who was concurrently Minister without Portfolio resigned his Cabinet post on March 1, this year, so as to devote himself entirely to the weighty task as head of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. At the request of Prime Minister Koiso, he then excercised his utmost efforts to realize the establishment of a new political party. Then, on March 30, the new political party "The Dai Nippon Political Association" was formally founded with General Jiro Minami as President.

The war situation, in the meantime, grew in intensity and seriousness day after day. In October, last year, the enemy finally landed on Leyte Island and in January of this year, invaded Luzon. Further pushing their drive, the enemy forces set foot on one corner of the Divine Land by landing on Yiojima. Not only that, they also forced landings on the main Okinawa island. Today, the war situation has reached a decisive stage which will eventually decide the destiny of Japan.

In view of the imminent nature of the war situation, the Wartime Commodity Price Council was installed on February 29. With the prospect of Japan Proper becoming an actual battlefield, further coordination between regional administrative organs and Army Districts was effected with cooperation among the Chairmen of the local Administrative Councils, Commanders of Army Districts and Commanders-in-Chief of Naval Stations. Following the liquidation of the Hokuriku District, the entire country was divided into eight local Administrative Council districts.

In order to strengthen the defense of Japan Proper, the National Defense Forces were organized.

As was announced at the outset of the organization of the Cabinet, the Koiso Cabinet followed steadily the policy of bringing about close coordination between administration and command. On March 16, it was decided that the Prime Minister should participate in conferences of the Imperial Headquarters. Thus, all the way through, the Koiso Cabinet made every effort to realize comnlete unison between the front and home and also between the administration and command so as to set up a total war structure.

Now confronted with the accelerated war situation, the Koiso Cabinet has opened a way for a still powerful Government which will undoubtedly prosecute the war with refreshed strength and efficiency.

Continuous Japanese Air Attacks Exact Big Toll From American Invasion Fleets

By K. KAWAGUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN NAVAL BASE, April 4.—Contacting the enemy fleets comprising battleships, aircraft carriers and transports which are supporting the invasion forces on the main Okinawa island, Japanese Torpedo Plane Units are inflicting heavy blows on the enemy. On March 1, they sank two cruisers and one large transport and, on March 3, one carrier and three cruisers.

Despite inclement weather, Japanese torpedo planes have been carrying out furious attacks on enemy fleets operating in the waters northwest of the Okinawa Islands, thus forestalling the enemy's frantic maneuvers to hamper the Japanese operations.

On the evening of March 3, some torpedo planes with Lieutenant Isamu Kubota in the lead, took off from the base. Clouds hung low in the skies and visibility was bad. The Japanese planes roared forward through the skies where enemy night fighters were on patrol. Closing in on groups of enemy warships, Superior Flight Petty Office, Yoshitoshi Aima penetrated a thick barrage of enemy anti-aircraft fire and attacked a carrier which was sunk by ramming tactics.

Witnessing the ramming action by Superior Flight Petty Officer Aima, his comrades sped toward their objectives. Lieutenant Kubota released a torpedo aimed at a large cruiser, and in his wake, Second Class Flying Petty Officer Torao Tanaka attacked a fleeing cruiser and instantaneously sank it. Superior Flying Petty Officer Tazaki also sent another cruiser to the bottom with a well-aimed torpedo. The Japanese planes returned to the base when the sun was just about to rise.

Upon returning to the base, Lieutenant Kubota who had led his Unit on the successful expedition said:

"When arriving at our objective we were flying so low that our planes were almost skimming the surface of the water. In the dim twilight, a line of enemy warships was visible.

"Spotting our planes, the enemy opened fire. Among the cluster of warships, one aircraft carrier loomed large. When I was about to turn the nose of my plane toward the carrier, Superior Flight Petty Officer Aima dashed through the barrage of fire and rammed his plane against the carrier. A thunderous explosion rent the carrier, and two columns of flame as high as 40 to 50 meters rose into the air.

"I released a torpedo aimed at a cruiser. Then, I turned to the left to ascertain the sinking of the carrier and cruiser. I only saw the telltale whirlpools. Some other cruisers hit by torpedoes were seen in the vicinity."

'Night Owls'

By T. TANAKA and S. SAITO
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 5.—"The men of our torpedo units are like night owls," so explained the commander of a certain airplane torpedo unit. "They go out night after night after the enemy."

So a few members of the unit who after a sound sleep were resting out on the airfield were asked to tell about the night attack they made on April 5.

One of them, Sublieutenant Tetsuji Kishimoto, in recounting his experiences, said that they left the base in the middle of the night. It was moonlight and clear," he said, continuing, "Just before we neared the main Okinawa Islands we were spotted by an enemy vessel, which fired at us. Instantly a column of black smoke rose from the rear of the plane, but because of the roar of the engines the enemy bomb blasts could not be heard. Later we found that the left engine and right auxiliary wing had been hit.

"Making a dive, we smashed into a fleet of enemy vessels anchored in the vicinity of the Kerama Archipelago. The moon-drenched islands below were beautiful to behold.

"The enemy, who had detected our moves, had already spread a smoke screen, discernible even in the dark, around their fleet consisting of five battleships and five cruisers, while protecting these were countless destroyers. Fierce anti-aircraft firing, together with the use of tracers glowing like some red translucent candy, converged on us. Releasing a torpedo into the side of a large type vessel, which appeared to be a battleship and stood at a little distance from the main fleet, we circled and skimmed the forward deck. As we turned to go back to the base, we clearly discerned columns of fire rising a 100 meters high from the battleship."

Flight Warrant Officer Yoshiharu Horita said that his plane was the last to reach the scene of the fighting. Attacks on the enemy had already begun, with the enemy in utter turmoil and he noticed five or six vessels burning. For about an hour their plane searched for battleships or cruisers, but not coming upon any, they nosed their plane in the direction from which smoke columns were rising. Here they discovered a large type transport vessel, and releasing a torpedo into it, then returned home.

News and Views

San Francisco Conference

The United Nations Conference on International Organization to be held in San Francisco at the end of this month is fraught with an ominous future, elaborate "preludes" coming into its program unexpectedly, the first of which are demands by the Soviet Union and the United States for three votes each and the second is the Soviet Union's demand for the Polish provisional regime's participation in the meeting.

According to Washington, the call for three votes each by the Soviet Union and the United States was agreed on at the Crimea Conference. It is therefore easy to imagine that this decision was a result of a secret agreement reached at that conference.

However, strange is the assertion of the British Government made in this connection that the British representatives at the Crimea Conference agreed to the Soviet Union's demand for the three votes, but it was not decided that the United States would be entitled to the same.

This British assertion is enough to cause doubt to any observer in what manner "the frankest views were exchanged" at the Crimea Conference.

The Soviet Union's demand for three votes is based logically since the two Republics of Ukraine and White Russia should be given the right of voting as independent countries. But on what ground did the United States demand three votes?

This is a question that may arise as a natural consequence. However, the answer is simple, for the "preludes" are all the outcome of competition among the major countries for influence, and does not allow any logical judgement.

The Soviet Union has 16 republics and she may demand votes for each of them. In such a case, the United States will be in a position to ask for votes for its 48 states.

The minor countries, feeling extremely indignant at the maltreatment regarding the problem of the international peace organization, are reported to be elaborately planning to give vent to their pentup indignation at the forthcoming conference at San Francisco.

The United States, probably feeling scrupulous on this problem, made Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, declare that the United States Government has decided to withdraw her demand for the three votes.

Yet the three-vote demand by the Soviet Union still remains as a problem to be solved. Furthermore, there is possibility that the Soviet Union at any moment will refuse to take part in the conference due to the problem of participation in the meet by the Polish provisional regime.

The "prelude" to the United Nations Conference on International Organization therefore, may turn into "finale" for the meeting at any moment.

TO STUDY RATION SETUP

Government Will Put an End to False Registration

A comprehensive investigation of all those receiving staple food rations, including those receiving household rations, landowners growing rice and wheat who do not receive regular rations and those holding meal tickets, will be carried out from April 20 throughout the Metropolis in order to put an end to false registration and the ghost population.

Foreigners who have certificates issued by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Board of Information, which enable them to receive special rations, and men between 16 and 60 engaged in specially designated work will hereafter be required to have additional certificates.

STUDENT LABOR SYSTEM WILL UNDERGO REVISIONS

New Changes, Envision Closer Coordination Between School And Factory

With the suspension of classwork and all students solely engaged in labor service, a revision of the student labor system in factories was decided upon at the vice ministers' meeting on Thursday in view of the fact that students working in the factories would continue their study at the same time that they strive to increase production output.

The new changes tying up one school to one factory will be carried out within three months and the decision was made known to school principals and local governors through the Education, Welfare and Munitions Ministries.

The main points in the revision are as follows:

1. Direct co-relation between schools and factories—In the past one year, according to the demands of the various factories, students from one school have been mobilized singly and allocated to several factories.

This has been the greatest cause of the various defects in the student labor system. Now this policy is to tie up one school to one designated factory with middle schools and the senior grade of national schools to be directly connected with factories within the prefecture while universities and colleges will tie up with factories in close coordination with the student councils.

As far as possible factories near the schools will be selected. Transfer of schools will be permitted for students who find commuting to the factories inconvenient. However, science courses of universities and colleges will tie up with factories, coordinating their studies to the work in the factories. For instance, students of applied science will work in chemical factories.

2. Service Labor Management—The distribution of student labor will as a principle by collective and as far as possible the students will be put in charge of production at one fixed work. They will not be made to work at miscellaneous jobs with due consideration given to ability, age and physical condition of the students. Also, teachers supervising students at factories should not be changed from time to time, if possible.

3. Guidance of studies relative to suspension of classes—Utilizing leisure hours or any time left over after the allotted work at the factory has been completed education will be continued. Or the time in waiting for materials to be assembled at the beginning of the month may be taken advantage of and classes conducted at the schools.

Press Comments

Saturday, April 7

NO CHANGE IN OUR ATTITUDE

MAINICHI—The Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact, in accordance with the notice given by the Soviet Government, will expire one year hence. According to Article 3 of the same pact, it was supposed to be valid for another five years, that is until 1951, if neither of the two governments announces its intention not to extend the pact by April 25, 1945.

As far as we know, the Japanese Government did not have the slightest intention of discontinuing the pact because Japan was desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union. And we believe that there is no change whatsoever even in this item even today, when the Soviet Government has unilaterally given notice of the discontinuation of the Neutrality Pact.

As to the reasons which the Soviet Government now enumerates, we do not say that they are not in accordance with facts. Yet, in the underlying entangled international situation, our country has been faithful to the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

This was not supposed to be in the least inconsistent with the friendship we entertain for our ally, Germany, who is the enemy of the Soviet Union; nor with our war operations against America and Britain, with whom the Soviet Union is bound by treaties. However, the Soviet Union has deemed it necessary to notify Japan that it will not extend the Neutrality Pact.

We do not intend to inquire as to what the Soviet Union is planning to do; how the Soviet Union is intending to open its path through the present complicated internal situation; and what policies the Soviet Union has considered necessary vis-a-vis Japan. We only want at this juncture to make plain our own attitude. That is to say, during the one year from now in which the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact still remains valid, and therefore, too, there is not the slightest change to our hope of maintaining Japanese-Soviet friendship and the tranquility of East Asia.

WORLD SITUATION AND JAPAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The international situation has become very complicated and is certainly different from that of 1941 when the Neutrality Pact was concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Germany, which is an ally of our country, has become the enemy of the Soviet Union and America and Britain, who are the allies of the Soviet Union, are engaged in a deadly struggle with our country.

It is true that Japan and the Soviet Union have mutually different war partners and that they are in different camps, namely, the Axis and the anti-Axis. Speaking from this delicate relation, while the Soviet Union has given notice of the non-prolongation of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact on the ground that its continuation is unnatural, there may be much more to say from our standpoint in addition to that we think that this treaty, amidst the rapid tide of the fast changing international situation, has well accomplished its mission.

If, however, we consider things from a broad viewpoint, we will not recognize any great difference in the ultimate aims and world outlook of the Soviet Union, which fights in Europe, wants to rebuild Europe, and desires there to establish an unshakable national foundation; and our country, which wants to eliminate Anglo-American influence from East Asia, and, starting from the stabilization of Greater East Asia, wants to make its contribution toward the establishment of eternal world peace.

However, for the accomplishment of that great mission, Japan and the Soviet Union whose territories touch upon each other in East Asia, should avoid mutual friction and should unanimously desire tranquility and stability of their background; it is believed only natural that this realistic problem should be given serious attention beyond the existence or non-existence of that neutrality pact which is a mere symptom in international relations.

Probably on the occasion of this notice given by the Soviet Union of the non-prolongation of the pact, the schemes of America and Britain vis-a-vis the Soviet Union will become ever more intensified. But there is more than sufficient proof from several facts of the past that the Soviet Union will resolutely not permit any encroachment nor interference and will continue her autonomous course in her policies toward Europe, and above all in East Asia.

Though the Neutrality Pact will not be extended after April of next year, this will not trouble in any way the friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. To say nothing of the fact that the realistic problem being faced is this: that Japan and the Soviet Union both collaborate beyond the national boundaries for the prosperity of all mankind and the establishment of an eternal world policy, and that they make their best efforts toward stabilization of that collaboration.

That is the core of Japanese-Soviet relations. We hope that the authorities of both countries will always direct their attention to this point and, calmly considering the situation at large, act without mistake.

HORSE DAY OBSERVED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Animals Loaded With Rice March Through Streets Of Metropolis

Horse Day was observed throughout Japan on Saturday.

In Tokyo Metropolis cart horses, carrying materials needed for meeting the requirements of the current situation, were marched along the streets, in a movement to make the residents conscious of the part which is played by horses in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

The arrangements for the observance of the day were made by the Nippon Horse Society, with the assistance of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, the War Ministry, other Government offices interested, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

There were nearly 70, in two groups, of the cart horses which moved along the streets of the Metropolis.

One group of horses, harnessed to carts loaded with rice for distribution to the residents of the Metropolis, started from Sanya, Yoyogi, and the route of the procession lay along Shiocho, Yotsuya, Aoyama I-chome, Shibuya Station, and Sangenjaya.

The other group of horses, which drew carts with silver which had been requisitioned, starting their march from the same starting point and went along the Koshu road. At Okubo 3-chome the route turned to Wakamatsucho. Then their way lay along Kitacho, Ushigome, and Nakamachi, Otsuka. The procession ended at Sugamo 1-chome.

Members of organizations interested in the welfare of horses spent the day, making themselves helpful to cart horses in various ways. They were at resting places provided at many important points over the Metropolis, fed cart horses which happened to pass by and in other ways ministered to their needs.

Members of the Nippon Veterinary Surgeons' Society gave free medical attention to cart horses which were in need of it at the resting places. They gave directions to the owners of horses whose condition required special attention.

Tickets with which owners could procure free medical attention for their horses were available at the resting places.

Throughout the day members of the Nippon Horseshoe Makers' Association were kept busy at the resting places, examining the shoes of passing horses and giving advice to the owners of horses as to how to protect their horses. In case of necessity they adjusted the shoes of horses free of charge.

The Nippon Horse Society held a memorial service for army horses which were killed while they were in service.

ESTABLISHING NEW BANK

The establishment of a composite capital bank, with a capital of ¥50,000,000, half of the sum to be paid in, which would be a capital pool organ, has been unofficially decided upon by the authorities of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan. Preparations for the establishment of the bank will be begun immediately.

The bank would unite all the financial organs and is a special bank based on the Banking Law. The aim is to concentratedly mobilize the capital power of the financial organs and to bring about the composite manifestation of the financial functions, to contribute to the adjustment of munitions and other finance. Capital will be supplied by the Bank of Japan and all other financial organs and it will be managed in a closely associated state with the Bank of Japan.

Officials of the bank will generally be officials of the Bank of Japan and its offices also will be located in the Bank of Japan. The new bank would accept deposits by the various financial organs and will also borrow funds. It would lend capital to various financial organs as well as to business men and national special corporations. It will have a deposit section and borrow funds from the Bank of Japan. It will accept, sell and buy stock and bonds other than national bonds.

International School Closes

With the 14th graduation ceremonies completed the Waseda International School was closed on March 31. The Alumni Association will however continue to function with offices moved to the Young Men's Christian Association building at 7 Mitoshiro Cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo for the time being.

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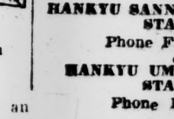

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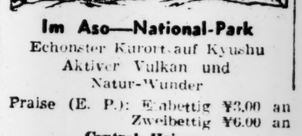

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ROSE-INNES Dictionaries of Characters, R. Lange's books on Japanese language, complete or single volume, German edition, German Dictionaries of Kimura and Katayama, Works of Steiner, Rittelmeyer, etc. Apply Box 23, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1945

Neutrality: Pact and Fact

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov handed to Ambassador Naotake Sato on Thursday a note setting forth the intention of the Soviet Government not to seek an extension of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact of April 13, 1941 upon the expiration of its present five-year term. This decision of the Soviet Government not to prolong the Pact beyond the stipulated date for the termination of its original period of duration can cause no surprise. In view of the Soviet action only two weeks ago in seeking the termination of the Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality of December 17, 1925, the non-prolongation of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact was not unexpected.

It is significant that with respect to the termination of the Soviet-Turkish Treaty, the Soviet Government pointed out that "in the face of the many changes that have taken place, especially since the outbreak of the Second World War, the treaty no longer corresponds to the new state of affairs". In the case of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact likewise, there can be no question that a "new state of affairs" has come to exist. For it is evident that a vastly changed situation has come to confront the Soviet Union consequent upon the recent rapid development of its war against Germany so that the circumstances which constituted the premises upon which the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact was originally based no longer prevail. It is in consideration of this fact that the Soviet Government maintains that it considers the Neutrality Pact no longer necessary. There can be no question that this changed position of the Soviet Union relative to the European situation has operated as the decisive factor in determining the Soviet decision.

On the part of Japan, the existence or non-existence of the Neutrality Pact will cause no change in policy. A formal document like a neutrality pact does not of itself constitute an activating determinative of neutrality; rather it is the existence of the fact of neutrality which may give rise to such a legal instrument as a neutrality pact as its formal manifestation. With or without a pact, Japan's consistent policy of striving for neutrality and amity with all neighboring countries and of delimiting the tragedy of war to the narrowest possible scope is too thoroughly grounded on the nation's inherent fundamental character to admit of any fluctuation. Hence neutrality will be preserved. Fully alive to the rapidly developing situation in Europe, however, Japan in keeping with its consistently maintained policy is fully prepared to cope with any eventuality in the international situation.

Collapse of the Bretton Woods Plan

The New York Times reported from London on March 26 that American manufacturing exporters are seeking to set up factories in Britain as a hedge against Britain's [illegible] exchange restrictions which might bar many types of American goods from the British market as well as from the sterling area. In the last two months, more [illegible] requests for guidance in finding suitable factory sites were made to the American Chamber of Commerce of London and as many more are being pressed through other channels, this journal declared.

This report provides one of the most eloquent testimonies of the breakdown of the Bretton Woods Agreement which provided for the removal of all discriminatory trade practices. While it is no doubt the aim of the American Government to manipulate the International Monetary Fund for the promotion of American trade, the realistic large-scale American manufacturing exporters apparently place very little reliance on the International Monetary Agreement as an instrument for binding Britain to a policy of free international commerce. The action of these American exporters completely refutes the bland statements of the American authorities that the Bretton Woods scheme will institute a new era of greater and expanding foreign trade for all.

The step taken by these American exporters is reminiscent in many ways of the measures adopted during the prewar period by American shippers to get around British exchange controls, quotas, and other trade restrictions. It stems from the knowledge that the British will pursue an independent trade policy in the future in which priorities and licenses will play an important part. Thus, no matter what economic contraptions the American authorities may devise for international application in the name of free trade for the purpose of guaranteeing the postwar economic prosperity of the United States, it is plain that the British will not be bound by any agreement which does not at the same time provide for their own economic revival. The British people are obviously not going to sacrifice their own economic welfare so that their kin across the Atlantic may live in luxury.

The Government of the United States is thus hoodwinking itself if it believes that Britain will abide by the terms of the Bretton Woods Agreement. The British will not be in a position to dispense with their priority, import licenses and exchange controls for many decades to come. Free trade is a thing of the past; the world is clearly moving in the direction of controlled economy. To Britain and other nations of the world, these economic measures are self-defensive weapons to ensure their economic livelihood in a world that has already become too highly nationalized. And realizing these facts, the private exporting firms of America are taking matters into their own hands in preparing to outwit the British, not trusting in the efficacy of the government-sponsored Bretton Woods plan to protect their interests through an agreement which they know cannot be kept.

A Year Ago Today

April 8, 1944

Gallantly braving adverse weather conditions, air formations of the Imperial Japanese Army Units repeatedly carried out attacks on the enemy airfield, southwest of Kweilin at dawn. Defying heavy anti-aircraft fire and the counterattacking enemy planes, the Japanese raiders stormed over the airfield blasting the runway and causing fires to break out at two places.

* * *

A formation of the China-based American air force invaded Hankow at 10:25 p.m. but the raiders were immediately intercepted by the Japanese Defense Force, which shot down one enemy B-25.

* * *

The United States navy lost 18,397 officers and men killed since the commencement of hostilities, according to an announcement of the U.S. Navy Department, it was disclosed. The announcement gave the casualties among the naval forces, marines and coastguard service as follows: Killed 18,397; wounded 11,341; 9,381 missing and 4,421 taken prisoner, totalling 43,540.

* * *

In the morning and afternoon, a total of 184 enemy planes made a series of abortive raids at Rabaul. Japanese Units there intercepted the raiders and immediately downed six deck-planes and damaged two fighters with a fierce volley of anti-aircraft gunfire. The rest of the raiders were put to rout. Damage on the Japanese side was very slight.

* * *

A formal apology from the United States Government in connection with the American blind-bombing of the Swiss city of Schaffhausen on April 1 was received by the Swiss Government, it was revealed.

* * *

Numerous foreign planes of unidentified nationality appeared over Northern Switzerland in another violation of its territory, it was disclosed.

Ouch

First Mosquito: "Hooray, here comes a new arrival."

Second Mosquito: "Good; let's stick him for the drinks."

THE EDUCATION OF A LADY

By SUMIE MISHIMA

II

"That beautiful woman in an exquisite kimono is a widow. Her house is full of lovely things and is frequently called at. She looks young, but has a boy who is ready to be a soldier soon. That big and plump girl is the daughter of a famous man. Her husband, one of the handsomest men on earth, is in the service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and his garden has the best vegetables in the world."

"But why is it," whispered some of the elderly women of the neighborhood, "that when her husband is at home, she has her electric lights very bright at night, but that when he is away on his official investigation trips she keeps her house so dimly lighted?" "Newly married girls are that way often. She will be all right soon and then you will hardly be able to find her house in the dark when he is at home!"

"That lean, hairy man is a clerk in the food dealers' control association. He may be thirty-five, but has six children. The white-haired man next to him is the head steward in the household of the illustrious Baron H. You can at once tell his occupation by his peculiarly ceremonious manner. The fat girl in showy dress, sitting a seat below my lady, is the wife of a skilled worker in employment of the M Company. She is alone at home most of the time and so she plays a great deal with the babies of the neighborhood. The babies' mothers are glad, but others often criticize her sharp lisping voice.

"The shy young man at the seat of honor is the chauffeur of the same illustrious Baron H. He and the steward live next door to each other, the best steward and chauffeur any man on earth could hope to have. One may think that that young man is dumb and blind. He has not uttered a word yet and his eyes are always downcast. He seems to have no interest whatever in things other than automobiles and gasoline. He is completely wooden at other times, but once he sits at the driving seat of his master's car, he becomes as accurate and suave as the grand machine itself. But first-rate chauffeurs are that way the world over."

Lost in Congregation

My lady was completely lost in the midst of this congregation, representing such variegated walks of life. It is a peculiarity of city life in Japan that residential sections are "unclassified;" that is, rich men's palatial mansions and poor men's huts often stand side by side and peers and office clerks live next door to each other. The thickly planted Japanese garden hides all undesirable objects from the eyes of the rich neighbor. So in Tokyo and some other big cities of Japan, the name of the street does not tell at all the residents social standing, as it does in some other countries.

Now this peculiarity is proving to be a tremendous factor in the swift social change that our people are undergoing. When the neighborhood societies were formed some years ago, strictly on a basis of the adjacency of residence, one had no time to choose one's neighbors. People of different classes were put together to form a unit. And the Japanese are now getting on beautifully along the line of the "democratization" of the people, such a thorough-going democratic evolution as the Anglo-Americans with their race and class prejudice can never think of in their proud "democracies."

The subjects of the proceedings of he meeting that evening were more purchase of Government bonds, better ways of obtaining and distributing within the society the rationed food supplies, and the building of a public reservoir. For going to the distribution stations for food supplies, the member families were from now on to take daily, instead of weekly, turns. For the construction of the reservoir, each member house was to send at least one person for twelve hours labor as a "society bee." "But what can those households do where no one but mothers with little babies are left?" was the serious question. "I can tie up my baby on my back and work like a man," was the instant answer of the professor's wife. "We can all do that," said the rest of the mothers. "I have done it," said Lady Yuriko proudly.

My Lady Yuriko took out a pair of her husband's trousers which she had kept in her custody since he, a naval officer, sailed away to the South Pacific. She shortened them and put them on. Then she jumped on the bicycle and wheeled down the cedar avenue.

Bicycling, which she had learned when she was a little girl on her father's country estate, now proved to be an inestimable asset for her. It was not the flower-bordered country road, with the old steward riding staggeringly after her and constantly shouting "Be careful, my lady! that she was wheeling on now. She passed through a street lined with little shops of various kinds, turned into a dirty by-street, and stopped before a fish shop. Women of all descriptions were gathered there, each with a bowl or basket in her hand.

My lady was taken aback a moment at the sight of this formidable, plebian crowd, but soon her attention was drawn to the two men in the shop dressing raw salmon. The speed with which the big gaping fish turned into pink and gold slices was something too fascinating to her. A woman in tight trousers and long rubber boots shouted out the numbers of the neighborhood societies and the factotum of each society came out and received the rationed fish.

(To Be Concluded)

LEST WE FORGET: HOW DR. SUN YAT-SEN PROFITED BY JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP

By JAPONICUS

II

During the period 1898-1913 Dr. Sun Yat-sen carried on his work —only with Japanese sympathy and Japanese support. Even in his private life he obtained now and then financial assistance from his Japanese friends. It is true that at intervals he visited Hawaii, the United States and Europe; but it was to Japan that he always looked forward with feelings of homecoming pleasure.

After the failure of his first enterprise at the time of the China-Japan war all his attempts at revolution were undertaken with Japanese contributions both in money and arms, occasionally aided by Japanese volunteers who offered the service of their swords. Particularly in the Huei Chou enterprise of 1900 Japanese supporters played distinguished parts. Of the schemes for the rising the most important were: first, that Sun Yat-sen, having headquarters in Japan, should see to the supply and transport of arms and munitions; and, second, that in the event of the project proving successful Nichinan Fukumoto should be appointed Director of Political Affairs in the new Government with Shu Hirayama as Assistant Director. It was on this occasion that Yamada who Sun has, as mentioned already, called the first foreigner sacrificing his life in the revolutionary cause, was killed.

The failure of this enterprise Sun ascribes to the following causes. The promoters of the project had obtained from Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, his promise for support. But in a few weeks of the commencement of military operations a change of Ministry took place in Tokyo with Prince Ito as new Prime Minister. Ito held different views on the Chinese policy from those of the late Cabinet and discountenanced measures of which might encourage the revolutionary movement in China.

Japan's victory in the war with Russia (1904-5) gave great hopes to Dr. Sun. He was at the time staying in London and was interested to observe new Japan's success was taken by the British people. He noticed that on the one hand they were glad to see their Asiatic ally beating Russia, a standing menace to the British Empire in the past, but that on the other hand they began to express fears as to the possible danger of an Asiatic nation becoming too powerful. In contrast to this opinion of the British public Dr. Sun tells a very illuminating story. On his way home to Japan he met at Suez some Arabs who were anxious to know how the Russian Baltic Fleet was faring in Eastern waters, for they had seen the Russian wounded coming home through the canal. When they were told of the annihilation of the Russian ships in the Japan Sea they were everyjoyed at the news. They were glad of Japan's victory because it was a triumph of an Asiatic nation over a Western Power. They were proud to think that the old belief that Asiatic nations would ever remain hewers of wood and drawers of water unto Western peoples had now been utterly destroyed by Japan's success in an armed conflict with a Western nation. Dr. Sun, observing these two different effects produced by the Japanese victory upon the minds of Western and Eastern nations, was the more convinced that his higher aim was to free East Asia from the grip of Western domination.

Dr. Sun's work in Japan was in great measure facilitated by the presence in the country of a large number of students from his homeland. There were at the time some 15,000 Chinese students pursuing their academic careers at various seats of learning in this country. They were most of them sent by the Chin government at its own charge. But the young spirits soon came under the influence of the two revolutionary leaders from their own country, Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing. The quick eye of Sun and Huang could not fail to see that by organizing these young men already well dosed with the revolutionary physic, into an association, a formidable engine could be forged. But one obstacle stood to the realization of this scheme. Coming from different provinces they were more or less prejudiced by local sentiments. Their parochialism was liable to grow into separatist tendencies. Here again Japanese friends came forward to accommodate the differences.

A meeting was called at the private residence of Ryohei Uchida, one of the best known of "China's friends", inviting all the Chinese students in Tokyo. A large gathering was got up. Both Sun and Huang appeared on the same platform. Their speeches roused so tremendous an applause that the floor of the room where the audience was sitting gave way. One of the quick-witted youths shouted: "So goes the Chin dynasty," to a renewed cheer from the excited crowd.

In no long time a student association called the Revolution League of China was formed, with Dr. Sun as resident and Huang as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Members of the Committee, five or six in number, were chosen from among the students. The League had its headquarters in Tokyo with branches in all provinces of China.

With the formation of the Revolution League in Tokyo the famous three principles of the people's rights, of the people's welfare, and of the people's equality were adopted as the main planks of its platform. The most significant of its activities was the publication of a periodical called the Ming Pao or the People's Paper, the first number of which came out in February 1906. Its editorial staff contained men of remarkable talents, of whom the late Wang Ching-wei was the most conspicuous. The organ of the League had in view the following six objects:

(1) To overthrow the existing government of China.
(2) To establish a republican form of government.
(3) To maintain the peace of the world.
(4) To effect state ownership of land.
(5) To bring about cooperation of the peoples of China and Japan.
(6) To appeal to other nations of the world for approval of the Chinese Revolution.

Of the above objects some have been fulfilled; but No. 5 remains unrealised unto this day. This aim was the one for which the lamented Wang Ching-wei worked at the peril of his life. While on the staff of the Ming Pao he employed his literary talents with great effect. But he did more than that. His campaign of assassination against the high officials of the Chin government was planned and executed (though with little result) while he was on the staff of the Ming Pao in 1910. He was then a young man of 27 years old. One day he told his friend Hu Hau-ming, one of his fellow-workers on the paper, of his intentions to go home to China for the purpose of murdering some responsible persons in the government. He said he heard it said that some people outside the League who were doing their share in the revolutionary cause at the risk of their lives accused the Committee of the League of merely indulging in paper propaganda without exposing their persons to any danger and that he was man enough to run the same risk. Wang's friends including Dr. Sun and Huang did all they could to dissuade him from undertaking his perilous designs; but to no purpose. The fearless schemer turned his rooms into the headquarters of the campaign he contemplated. He gathered round him a group of bravadoes and led them over to Shanghai where his plot was discovered by the Government authorities.

The Bomb Affair, as it is called, failed, with the result that Wang received a bullet in one of his ribs in a fray with the police. He carried the iron in his body all the rest of his life. It was in fact this injury to which he at last succumbed while in a hospital in Nagoya. Such was the personal sacrifice which the great patriot paid in the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship; for his great ambition in life was to bring China and Japan into brotherhood for achieving the higher aims of the emancipation of Greater East Asia from alien domination.

III

Common Interests and Mutual Help

From the foregoing description, based on the best authorities both of Chinese and Japanese sources, it is evident that Sun Yat-sen and his followers enjoyed genuine friendship, enthusiastic support, contributions of money from their friends of Japan; that they found in this country not only their temporary homes but the base of operations for their political campaign; and that the final success of their enterprise was in large measure due to the moral as well as material aids rendered by the Japanese sympathizers. In view of such circumstances it was not surprising that the authors of the great work should have felt sincere and deep gratitude for Japan's disinterested assistance. The ties of friendship thus formed between Japan and the young Republic promised to bind the two countries to closer relationship. For some time after the establishment of the new regime in China all went well in the relations of the two neighboring countries. But this happy state of things began to change for the worse later; especially with the death of Dr. Sun the change went from bad to worse.

The death of Sun Yat-sen, which, as mentioned at the beginning of this article, took place on March 12, 1925, was really a heavy blow to the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries. While he was alive his personal gratitude would not allow him or his adherents to do anything which might tend to impair the good feelings existing between the two peoples. Then his personal influence was one with his death, however, things would not go so well as before. Cases of a similar nature occur in the intercourse of private individuals. A father's friendships are not always inherited by his children. The children, forgetful of their father's personal interests, habits and inclinations, are wont to strike out a new course of conduct for themselves believing, or pretending to believe, that the old ways are the wrong ways and the old fashions the bad fashions. Such a state of things seems to prevail among the self-styled followers of Dr. Sun in China at present. And they have no scruples to charge the late Mr. Wang Cheng-wei, a man of principle and integrity, with apostasy. This charge, as can be seen from our sketch of his career, is misplaced and unjust. From his days on the Ming Pao he set his heart on the cultivation of cordial amity and mutual help between his country and the land where he passed the best part of the most active period of his life. The name of renegade as applied to the late chief of the government at Nanking is as absurd as that which is often given to a person who, relying upon his better judgment and conscious of his rectitude, has the courage to part company with his old comrades who have deserted their original cause.

It is not seldom that some Western writers commit the error of making gratuitous accusations of Japan's aims in East Asia. That subtle cynic, Bertrand Russell, in his Problem of China, published in 1923, makes the following remark:

"It results naturally from the situation that the Japanese have two somewhat incompatible ambitions. On the one hand, they wish to pose as the champions of Asia against the oppression of the white man; on the other hand, they wish to be admitted to equality by the white Powers and to join in the feast obtained by exploiting the nations that are inefficient in homicide."

The author of Mathematical Philosophy's analysis of what he is pleased to designate the two incompatible ambitions of Japan is mathematically defective: the equation does not agree. In order to champion the cause of the oppressed nations of Asia Japan must be strong enough to stand up to the white Powers on equal terms. Japan's external policy since 1868 has been an endeavour to be on an equal footing with Western Powers in the conduct of world affairs. But in working for the emancipation of Asia she does not wish to join in the white man's feast obtained by poaching in other people's orchards. But she would see to it that her friends in East Asia are not robbed of their decent meals.

The problem of China, the theme of this article as suggested by the Foreign Minister's epigrammatic or rather enigmatic statement in the Diet, is one that lies at the root of the cause of the war now going on in Greater East Asia. Efforts to bring back Sino-Japanese relations to that state which existed in days—the early leaders of the Chinese Revolution worked with Japanese sympathy and support may, if such a hope is possible, prove a long stride forward on the road to the solution of the problem. Here diplomacy can play a splendid part. Shigemitsu in making the statement referred to above may have thought of doing something along these lines.

(End)

Dud Coin

An old fellow handed the bus conductor a coin for his fare.

The conductor looked at it suspiciously, then placed it between the teeth.

"Sorry, sir," he said, handing it back. "This coin's a dud."

The old man gasped.

"But that's absurd!" he exclaimed. "It's dated 1905. Someone would surely have noticed it before this if it were bad."

Playing Safe

"Ma," said the newspaper man's son, "I know why a writer calls himself 'we'."

"Why?"

"So the man who doesn't like the article will think that there are too many for him to lick."

Line Not Working

"What is the best way to approach you for a little loan?" the prodigal son asked his father.

"Well," his father answered, "If I were you, I'd make the request by telephone, then hang up before you receive an answer."

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF CONFUCIUS

Stories Give Insight Into Character of Philosopher

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

While traveling in the east, Confucius saw two boys engaged in a hot debate. One boy maintained that the sun was nearer the earth at dawn than at noon, while the other boy maintained just the opposite. The first boy explained: "When the sun first appears over the horizon it is as big as a cart-wheel, but as it gradually comes up it gets smaller until at noon it is like a basin. Now by experience we know that the greater the distance the smaller becomes an object. Is it not so?" Far from being crushed, the second boy replied: "When the sun first appears it is cool but at noon it is hot like hot soup. By common experience, the nearer a hot object the hotter it feels. Is it not so?" They appealed to Confucius to decide between them. He confessed it was beyond him. The two boys launched and said, "Who say that you know much?"

Another story too long to reproduce here came from the pen of Chuang Tzu the Toaist scholar who roundly ridiculed the work of Confucius in an imaginary interview between Confucius and the famous Robber Chief T'ou, in which the former sought to convert the latter to a more orthodox way of life but was worsted in a verbal contest. The last words of the Robber Chief were, his voice thundering like that of a young tiger: "Get out of my presence: what you have said is my discarded philosophy." Hurriedly Confucius bowed himself out of the tent, got into his cart, three times stumbling, took the reins in an absent-minded way; his eyes dazed, his face ashly pale, his head bowed, he returned to the city. To a friend whom he met at the east gate, he said, "I almost got myself into trouble. I was trying to pat the tiger's head and pull his whiskers and almost fell into the tiger's mouth."

A number of stories depict his intimate association with his disciples and the way he educated them, not very dissimilar from the Socratic method. The three disciples that most often appear in those stories are Tsu-kung, Tsu-lu and Yen Hui, somewhat like Kasyapa and Ananda of Sakyamuni and James, John and Peter of Jesus. They had quite different characters. Tsu-lu was outspoken, a man of action, who finally died in battle. Tsu-kung was a good speaker, fond of debate and very loyal to his teacher, who spent six years at Confucius' grave although the required period was three years. Yen Hui was the beloved disciple, 38 years Confucius' junior, whose hair turned white at the age of 29 and who died at 32 when Confucius was 70 years old, and for whom Confucius wept bitterly.

Difference in Personality

The difference in the personality of the three men is brought out cleverly in this story. They were talking about dealing with people, and these were what each said and their Master's comment:

Tsu-lu: When others treat me well, I treat them well; when they treat me ill, I treat them ill.

Tsu-kung: When others treat me well, I treat them well; when they treat me ill, I try to lead them into the proper way.

Yen Hui: When others treat me well, I treat them well; when they treat me ill, I still treat them well.

The three each held to his own point of view and asked Confucius for his opinion:

Confucius: Yu (Tsu-lu)'s words are those of the heathen; Shih (Tsu-kung)'s those between friends; Hui (Yen Hui)'s those between members of the same family.

Tsu-lu, Tsu-kung and Yen Hui accompanied Confucius in an excursion to the Agricultural Hill. As they stood on the hill top surveying the countryside spread out like a vast panorama before them, Confucius said, "Here one feels the freedom to express what is uppermost in one's mind. Let me hear each of you say what you most would like to do."

Tsu-lu spoke up first: "I would like to find myself in the midst of a hot battle with the noises of drums and bells shaking the heavens, a medley of banners and feathers covering the earth. At the head of a mighty army I go forward to conquer and capture a thousand miles and set myself up as the leader."

Confucius: "This is great ravery."

Speaking next, Tsu-kung said: "I would like to be sent to the battlefield, where the armies of Ch'i and Ch'u are lined up in battle array, swords glittering, ready to fall upon each other in deadly encounter. Then wearing mourning dress and white hat, I would visit the two camps as mediator and argue for peace. I know I can succeed."

Confucius: "Wonderful eloquence."

Yen Hui's turn came to speak but he quietly left the group. On being urged by Confucius, he replied, "These two have said all that was worthwhile doing." On being urged again, he said, "I would like to serve a wise king and lead him in the way of right so that cities need not build walls or dig trenches, swords and spears will be melted and made into farming tools, cattle will graze peacefully in the valley and homes remain undisturbed in the wilderness, and the people live a thousand years without fear of war. Then Yu (Tsu-lu) need not exercise his bravery, and Shih (Tsu-kung) need not exhibit his eloquence."

The Master was delighted and said, "This is Virtue."

Tsu-lu raised his hand in protest and asked for a pronouncement of the triangular contest: Confucius said. "Without wasting wealth, without injuring the people, without wasting words, Yen has won."

Confucius had a good sense of humor and enjoyed a joke even at his own expense. One day Confucius got separated from his party and lost his way. He was seen by someone standing alone outside the east gate, who reporting this to Tsu-kung, caricatured Confucius thus: "There is a stranger outside the east gate; he stands 9 feet 6, has eyes like the river, forehead resembling the dragon's, his head reminding one of Emperor Yao, his neck Kao-yao, his shoulders Tsu-ch'an; but from the waist-line down, he is just three inches short of the proportions of Emperor Yu. However, he appeared lost like a dog without a home." Thu-kung repeated this to Confucius afterwards. He smiled and said, "The likeness may not be correct, but the description that I was like a homeless dog, how true, how true it is."

Not to Be Eaten

Confucius was entertained by Duke Ai, who presented him with some millet and peaches. Confucius ate the millet first and then the peach. Everybody around covered his mouth and smiled. In this awkward situation, Duke Ai had to explain, "The millet is for cleaning the peach and not to be eaten." Confucius quick as a flash replied, "That I know. But the millet is considered a superior grain and offered in the ancestral temple, while the peach is regarded as a low-grade fruit and never admitted in the temple. I have heard that it is proper to use a cheap stuff to clean something precious, never vice versa. To wipe peach with millet is to upset the order of things. For this reason I could not eat the peach first." Duke Ai: "Excellent, that is well said."

Rather than a formal moralist as orthodox tradition would have him to be, requiring strict observance of the letter of the law, Confucius was a man of sagacity with a commonsense view of things in dealing with even such a serious moral issue as filial piety:

"Tsen-tsu was cutting weed in a melon patch for his father. By accident he cut the vine. His father Tsen-si got angry and struck him on the back with a big stick, so that Tsen-tsu fell on the ground unconscious. On coming to, he rose and smiling said to his father, 'Just now, I blundered and you struck me a heavy blow; I hope you have not strained yourself.' Returning to his room, he played on his instrument and sang lustily, in order to let his father know he was well. When Confucius heard about it he was angry and told his disciples that if Tsen-tsu should come he would not be received. Tsen-tsu thought he had done right and so got someone to ask Confucius for an explanation. Confucius said: "In the ancient time Emperor Shun had a wicked blind father, who sought to kill him. When his father struck him with a small stick he accepted the blow, but when a big stick was used, Shun would run away. So his father was saved from an unfatherly crime and Shun never lost his filial piety. Now Sen (Tsen-tsu) submitted himself to violence and was almost killed. Should he be killed, he would involve his father in manslaughter. Could there be anything worse for a son to do?" Tsen-tsu on hearing this saw himself in true light, called on Confucius and thanked him.

"Once a father and his son had a dispute and came before Confucius accusing each other. Confucius had both put in prison; three months passed and he made no attempt to judge the case. The father asked permission to withdraw the lawsuit and so Confucius freed them both. Chi-sen heard about it and was displeased, saying, "The minister was deceiving me. Formerly he told me that a nation must put filial piety up as the prime virtue. I would like to see the unfilial son put to death to teach all people and now he has set them both free." Jen-yu reported this to Confucius. Confucius sighed and said, "When a ruler himself falls in the good life, it is unreasonable to mete death upon his subjects; when he has failed to instruct them in filial piety and permitted them to quarrel, it would be like murdering innocent folk. First, instruct them, and use punishment only as a last resort,—in this way the people will turn to good in three years."

(To Be Concluded)

He was in deep disgrace and try as he would he could not get a smile out of his wife at breakfast.

"Are you cross with me because I came home with a black eye last night?", he asked in desperation.

"No," replied his wife, tersely, "you hadn't got it when you came home."